WOLFE COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Data Current as of February 2006

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled	GU = Unrankable
G2 = Imperiled	G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
G3 = Vulnerable	G#Q = Questionable taxonomy
G4 = Apparently secure	G#T# = Infraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G'
G5 = Secure	portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)
GH = Historic, possibly extinct	GNR = Unranked
GX = Presumed extinct	GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled	SU = Unrankable	Migratory species may have separate ranks for different
S2 = Imperiled	S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)	population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):
S3 = Vulnerable	S#Q = Questionable taxonomy	S#B = Rank of breeding population
S4 = Apparently secure	S#T# = Infraspecific taxa	S#N = Rank of non-breeding population
S5 = Secure	SNR = Unranked	S#M = Rank of transient population
SH = Historic, possibly extirpated	SNA = Not applicable	
SX = Presumed extirpated		

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					**E**	**H**	**F**	**X**	**U**
Wolfe	Mosses	*Polytrichum pallidisetum*	A Hair Cap Moss	T /	G4 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	On soil humus and rocks in moist conditions or hardwood forests.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Acer spicatum*	Mountain Maple	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Cool, moist, mesic woods. often associated with cool air drainages from caves, or at high elevations; periglacial boulderfields (Weakley 1998).									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Ageratina luciae-brauniae*	Lucy Braun's White Snakeroot	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	MOIST, SHELTERED (BEHIND DRIP LINE) BY SANDSTONE ROCKHOUSES.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Bartonia virginica*	Yellow Screwstem	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, swamps, savannas (Weakley 1998); dry or wet acid soil; in KY, mossy seeps.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Calopogon tuberosus*	Grass Pink	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	1	0
	Sphagnous bogs, fens, savannas and wet shores; in KY, dry sandy pine (-oak) woods and swamps..									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Carex rugosperma*	Umbel-like Sedge	T /	G5 / S2?	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry mesic woodland, prairie.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Circaea alpina*	Small Enchanter's Nightshade	S /	G5 / S3	8	0	0	0	0
	COOL MOIST WOODS AND OPENINGS INCLUDING MESIC WOODED RAVINES.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium kentuckiense*	Kentucky Lady's-slipper	E / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesophytic forests on annually inundated floodplains of mid-sized or rarely large streams in sandy alluvium.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium parviflorum*	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	T /	G5 / S2	2	1	1	0	0
	Bogs, mossy swamps and woods, wet shores; in KY, rich mesic forested slopes.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Juncus articulatus*	Jointed Rush	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	BOGS, WET MEADOWS, BEACHES AND SHORES.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Lilium philadelphicum*	Wood Lily	T /	G5 / S2S3	2	1	1	2	0
	Openings in seasonally moist forests, prairies and roadsides.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Liparis loeselii*	Loesel's Twayblade	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, peaty meadows, and damp or seeping thickets or mesic slopes; Has been found on abandoned strip mines (R. Thompson).									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Maianthemum canadense*	Wild Lily-of-the-valley	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	1	0	0
	Moist mesophytic woods, mountain and stream terraces, mesic rock faces, and recent clearings.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Melampyrum lineare var. pectinatum*	American Cow-wheat	E /	G5T5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Sandy soil and barrens on the coastal plain (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); dry sandy pineland and oak scrub (Fernald 1970).									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Monotropsis odorata*	Sweet Pinesap	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	1	1	1	1	0
	Sandstone ridgetops, chiefly pine woods but also mesophytic woods.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Platanthera psycodes*	Small Purple-fringed Orchid	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	2	0	0
	Wet meadows, damp thickets, alluvial or springy shores, low woods, wet roadsides.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Podostemum ceratophyllum*	Threadfoot	S /	G5 / S3	9	0	0	1	0
	SWIFTLY FLOWING WATER, ATTACHED TO ROCKS IN RAPIDS OF LARGER RIVERS									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Pseudognaphalium helleri ssp. micradenium*	Small Rabbit-tobacco	H /	G4G5T3? / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	OAK, OAK-PINE, PINE WOODLANDS; ALSO SANDHILLS (WEAKLEY 1998).									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Sambucus racemosa ssp. pubens*	Red Elderberry	E /	G5T4T5 / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Rich woods of ravine slopes, roadsides and openings at upper elevations of mountains. also, shaded, north-facing, wooded limestone bluffs and ledges (Steyermark 1975).									

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	Habitat					**E**	**H**	**F**	**X**	**U**
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Solidago albopilosa*	White-haired Goldenrod	T / LT	G2 / S2	5	0	4	4	0
	Sandstone rockhouses and ledges along clifflines.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Stellaria longifolia*	Longleaf Stitchwort	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	MOIST AND WET WOODLANDS, GRASSY STREAMBANKS, WET MEADOWS.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Taxus canadensis*	Canadian Yew	T /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Cool mesic streambanks and limestone bluffs.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Trientalis borealis*	Northern Starflower	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Lower somewhat rocky slope of mesophytic forest.									
Wolfe	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	6	1	2	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of several inches to two feet. Buchanan (1980) found this species to be common in gravel and cobble substrate in 2 to 18 inches of water, Neel and Allen (1964) found this species to be more abundant in the mainstream Cumberland River than in small streams.									
Wolfe	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Wolfe	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	OFTEN FOUND BURIED IN SUBSTRATE SUCH AS SOFT MUD AND/OR GRAVEL, AND/OR UNDER FLAT STONES IN SHALLOW WATER IN SMALL STREAMS WHERE THE CURRENT MAY BE SWIFT (BAKER 1928, BUCHANAN 1980, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944).									
Wolfe	Insects	*Manophylax butleri*	A Limnephilid Caddisfly	S /	G2 / S2	7	0	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, it is only known along the Pottsville Escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau from rock walls composed of Pennsylvanian age sandstone of the Lee Formation and the Corbin Member, and at elevations ranging from 244-366 m. In general the walls are moist to the touch year round and are usually completely enclosed by vegetation (usually very dense growth of Rhododendron), and consequently relative humidity around the wall is usually greater than 80% (Schuster 1993).									
Wolfe	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon fossor*	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE UPLAND STREAMS WHERE ADULTS LIVE IN SAND-GRAVEL BOTTOMS OF CLEAN RIFFLES AND RACEWAYS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, PAGE AND BURR 1991). AMMOCOETES REQUIRE MIXED SAND, SILT, AND DEBRIS IN QUIET WATER.									
Wolfe	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	S / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	CONFINED TO RUNNING WATERS OF FAIRLY LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS.									
Wolfe	Reptiles	*Elaphe guttata guttata*	Corn Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	0	2	0	0	0
	The species is found in virtually all upland situations including prairie, fields, woods, and around settlements and buildings, especially cornfields (Wright and Wright 1957). Apparently they do not occur in bottomlands since these are not included in any references. In KY, the species has been found everywhere from woodlands to cultivated fields, preferring woodland edge and overgrown fence rows. The species often burrows under cover and can be found occasionally under logs, rocks, debris, etc.									
Wolfe	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	FOREST AND OPEN WOODLAND, CONIFEROUS, MIXED, OR DECIDUOUS, PRIMARILY IN CONIF. IN MORE NORTHERN AND MOUNTAINOUS PORTION OF RANGE (B83 COM01NA). MIGRATES THROUGH VARIOUS HABITATS, MAINLY ALONG RIDGES, LAKESHORES, & COASTLINES (B83NAT01NA).									
Wolfe	Breeding Birds	*Sitta canadensis*	Red-breasted Nuthatch	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
	APPARENTLY RESTRICTED TO COVE FOREST W/ HEMLOCK AND PINES, ESPECIALLY WHITE PINE, ALTHOUGH ALL SUCH HABITAT IS NOT OCCUPIED WITHIN THE DANIEL BOONE NATIONAL FOREST.									
Wolfe	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Rafinesque's big-eared bats use a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc. Apparently less frequently use tree cavities.									

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	Habitat					**E**	**H**	**F**	**X**	**U**
Wolfe	Mammals	*Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus*	Virginia Big-eared Bat	E / LE	G4T2 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	THE VIRGINIA BIG-EARED BAT IS A CAVE-DWELLING SPECIES THAT HAS BEEN SELDOM REPORTED ANYWHERE BUT IN A CAVE. THE SPECIES WILL USE SMALL ROCKHOUSES AND OTHER PROTECTED SITES ALONG CLIFFLINES, ESPECIALLY FOR SUMMER ROOSTING AND MATERNITY SITES.									
Wolfe	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females.									
Wolfe	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.									
Wolfe	Mammals	*Spilogale putorius*	Eastern Spotted Skunk	S /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	WOODED AREAS, ESPECIALLY ALONG CLIFFLINES. WILL USE ABANDONED BUILDINGS.									
Wolfe	Communities	*Appalachian pine-oak forest*		/	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0